

## ARMED MEN NOT NEEDED FOR RANKS OF ARMY

Major Lincoln Says That Young  
Single Americans Are Wanted  
By Their Country

## POINTS OUT NECESSITY OF KEEPING INDUSTRIES GOING

Announces That May Enlist Since  
War Abrogates Citizenship  
Requirements

Major Charles B. Lincoln of the regular army, the officer in charge of military affairs in Hawaii, was called upon by a representative of the Hawaiian government for the purpose of ascertaining the status of the young men of the local national guard, more particularly as to whether or not marriage would be accepted and as to the status of the department concerning certain special employment in which even single men might be of more value to the government for war purposes, if they remained in their employment, rather than that they should enlist.

"The matter is one which we have given much thought," replied Major Lincoln. "I cannot answer the latter part of your question fully at present, but I will say this: that under existing conditions we do not want married men to enlist. They have obligations to their families and it is in the general public interest that they should continue to support their families. If they should enlist, their families might be come charges on the government."

"At this stage there are plenty of young single men who have no such dependent upon them and the government prefers to have such men for soldiers at this time. Several hundred men have enlisted on me in regard to this matter. The majority of them were married and many were thirty-five years old and upward. There are a great many men of nineteen or twenty, or thirty, in Honolulu, who are just the right age to make good soldiers. Very few of them have called. I should like to see more of them."

"As to the enlistment of persons engaged in certain trades or businesses, I am not in a position to give a definite answer at present. That question is now under consideration and will doubtless be decided before long. I will just say in stating, however, that we will not permit important businesses here to be stripped of men."

"It is of great value to the national government to have the sugar business of these islands go on. Likewise the banking, transportation and other leading businesses must continue."

"I hope that within a short time the department will be in a position to announce a definite policy in this respect."

Major Lincoln's attention was next called to the status of the Filipinos and he was asked whether or not those Filipinos who were now members of the national guard, but whose standing here heretofore had been under a cloud, owing to conflicting decisions of the federal courts, would be formally recognized as members of the guard, also whether additional Filipinos would be accepted for enlistment.

The major replied: "The statute which requires that persons enlisting in the army shall be citizens, or those who have taken out their first papers, is applicable only in times of peace. Now that a state of war exists, that statute is no longer applicable and there is no objection from the standpoint of citizenship, to the continuance in the national guard of those Filipinos who have already enlisted, nor to the enlistment of other men of that nationality."

The question of the duty of an American citizen, in view of the call for volunteers for the national guard, is giving grave concern to a large number of people.

For example, there are many married men who come within the letter of the Governor's proclamation requiring that "every man physically able and not otherwise exempted from duty" to enlist in the national guard who have dependent relatives, or whose connection with important businesses is such that these businesses might be seriously injured or even ruined, if they should enlist and were called out.

Moreover, there are some businesses which are as important as supporters of the war as the business of shipping on the firing line.

The leading managers of the main land are discussing this question very fully.

England's Experience

They bring out the facts, very strongly, that in the first rush of enlistments in England, a large number of workmen with special training, who were needed as workers in munition factories and as workmen in other businesses such as furnishing supplies to the army, were accepted and sent to the front; that after these men had spent months in the field they had to be withdrawn from the army, brought home and sent back to work. The result was that the country lost the value of their services while they were away from home, and the service at the front was demoralized by their withdrawal when they were taken away.

In view of this experience in England the leading managers argue the enlistment of volunteers should be conducted with great care, married men with dependent families and skilled workmen in various industries which the government will need as sources of armaments should be exempted from enlistment, at least at the beginning.

"How Can I Serve My Country?"

One of the strongest of these magazine articles is contained in the April

## POLICE OFFICER KILLS JAPANESE

Fred V. Belmont of Detective Bureau  
Ran Down Miyasaki  
Saturday Evening

Fred V. Belmont, a member of the detective bureau, is facing a charge of manslaughter, as the result of having run down and killed a Japanese man named Miyasaki, on Saturday night.

The accident occurred about four in the afternoon. Belmont was coming from Kailua along King Street in his private car and turning into Liliha street collided with Miyasaki, who was coming down Liliha street and turning into King Street.

Miyasaki was fifty years of age.

Both Belmont and the Japanese are said to have been proceeding at a high rate of speed, and according to several eye-witnesses of the accident, there was blame on both sides.

Miyasaki was taken to the emergency hospital, and two hours after the accident he died from his injuries.

## TRY AERIAL POSTS

ROME, March 31.—Experiments in the transportation of mail by aerial conveyances between the principal cities of Italy and between Italy and the Italian colonies are being conducted by Signor Fara, minister of posts and telegraphs.

World's Work, entitled "How Can I Serve My Country?" The following are extracts from the article in question:

"If this country got into a real fight with a foreign power, a million fighting men would have to be trained, drilled and disciplined as a first move."

"It is estimated that it would take a minimum of five or six million other persons to maintain this army in the field, furnish it with supplies and munitions, and take care of it when it is not in the field."

"If the United States should have occasion to put a million men in the field there would be enough war work for every man, woman and child. And if the United States has occasion to fight to battle with some other country's army, it will have all this behind-the-scenes work to do just the same."

"It is a nice question as to whether a master baker is not more important to an army than any colonel in it."

"A skilled mechanic who can perform any of the delicate operations involved in the making of a modern, high-powered rifle or a big gun is equivalent to a score of soldiers."

"The article proceeds to say that the probability is that the government will refuse to accept any one engaged in the highly organized industries such as makers of automobiles, of dye stuffs, of soaps, of optical lenses, or of other products, and that if such men are not accepted by the government as fighting men they will be refused."

The article further states that the services of persons engaged in any branch of communication, such as telephone and telegraph, will be as valuable to the country if continued in connection with their respective businesses, as the services of men who are on hand and shoulders a rifle."

"Trained and skilled producers are even more indispensable in time of war than in time of peace."

"Not only must they produce for the civilian but they must make good the shortage caused by the withdrawal of men from the production of war goods."

"The experience of the war in Europe has taught, too, the necessity of leaving a sufficient number of men in the land to insure adequate crops."

"A man who raises wheat or corn, or produces meats, is also engaged in war work."

"Who Are Wanted."

"Professional men (except doctors), unskilled labor and clerks would all be too to offer their services without such danger of being rejected on the score that they were more useful in their ordinary occupations."

"The old to fight and not engaged in the production of war goods, could find employment in time of war in one capacity or another, with the Red Cross. That organization for the relief of the wounded is now expanding and modernizing its organization so as to prepare for eventualities. It is conducting classes in nursing, first aid classes, and work in all the various branches of its field of activity."

The article further points out that all men, either professional or unskilled labor, or those who have special training, who are needed as workers in munition factories and as workmen in other businesses such as furnishing supplies to the army, were accepted and sent to the front; that after these men had spent months in the field they had to be withdrawn from the army, brought home and sent back to work.

The result was that the country lost the value of their services while they were away from home, and the service at the front was demoralized by their withdrawal when they were taken away.

In view of this experience in England the leading managers argue the enlistment of volunteers should be conducted with great care, married men with dependent families and skilled workmen in various industries which the government will need as sources of armaments should be exempted from enlistment, at least at the beginning.

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## EPIDEMIC AMONG CATTLE ON KAUAI

Garden Island Veterinarian Fears  
Anthrax But Doctor Nor-  
gaard Scouts This Idea

That sixty-three head of cattle, three horses and one mule have died at Hanalei Ranch, Kauai, during the last three weeks from a disease found to be anthrax is a statement made by Dr. W. H. Rice who arrived in town by the Kilauea yesterday morning. Mr. Rice declared that Doctor Kahua made a blood test of the dead animals yesterday afternoon, and according to his diagnosis the disease is anthrax.

Dr. V. A. Norgaard, territorial veterinarian, who has been in communication with L. Parish, acting manager of the Hanalei Ranch, declared yesterday that the disease could not possibly be anthrax. "I am confident," said Dr. Norgaard, "that it is hemorrhagic septicaemia, a disease well known throughout the United States."

"I have similar cases in town here now," he added, "and I fail to see how anthrax which is an unknown disease in these islands could have originated so suddenly."

Mr. Rice said that quite a panic has been caused on Kauai through the great number of stock dying. He told how the hides were taken from some of the dead cattle and thrown across two horse backs to be taken away for salting, and both horses died shortly afterwards. He also said that a supply of beef taken from a dead beast was responsible for the death of many pigs.

To prevent the disease from spreading, Mr. Rice said that the utmost precautions have been taken. The whole district has been quarantined, and the stock on Hanalei are under close observation.

Should Doctor Kahua be correct in his diagnosis, Mr. Rice said the only manner in which the disease could be accounted for is by the importation of grass seeds from Australia. About a year back now it was rumored that a Japanese woman who had been working among this grass had died from anthrax.

Doctor Norgaard said last night that a supply of vaccine had been dispatched to Kauai with a request to Dr. A. E. Gieseler to have all the cattle treated immediately.

"I am unable to account for such a heavy death toll," declared Doctor Norgaard. "Possibly it is due to the non-treatment of the diseased animals."

"It would indeed be serious if such a disease as anthrax was to break out," he continued, "but I have no hesitation in saying the disease is merely a severe form of hemorrhagic septicaemia."

The article further states that the services of persons engaged in any branch of communication, such as telephone and telegraph, will be as valuable to the country if continued in connection with their respective businesses, as the services of men who are on hand and shoulders a rifle."

"Trained and skilled producers are even more indispensable in time of war than in time of peace."

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## GAME FISHERMEN REPORT FINE SPORT

Fish Said To Be Running Well in  
the Waters Off Valley  
Island

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)  
WAILUKU, Maui, April 14.—Fish are running so well off Maui Island near Kihali clubhouse of the tuna club that a party of anglers in a hurried morning trip today landed a fine haul with a nine ounce rod and light tackle. Several other strikes were made on the short trip but without a successful catch and many large schools of fish were seen.

The fishing party consisted of J. J. Van der Kolk, of Newport, Rhode Island; Frederick E. Knight, of Auburn, New York; and H. Gooding Field, both of New York. The party was out only a few hours, leaving at ten in the morning and returning at one in the afternoon.

Mr. Field reports sighting schools ofolphish, aku, uhu and large schools of Kihali fish, the latter, he says, a good indication that the big fish are around. The water is smooth and clear and conditions excellent for fine fishing.

Mr. Van Allen, who is a wealthy property owner of New York City and has homes in Newport, New York, Paris and London, left today for Hilo for a visit to the Volcano. He is making an extended tour of the islands and will return for a stay at Kihali club house. He has already visited Hales, Ika Valley and the alfalfa drive at Katakakoa. Mr. Huggins is remaining on Maui until Monday for further fishing.

**SOLDIER LOSES HAND**

Roy Wright, a private of the Ninth Artillery, lost his hand last night through one of the most peculiar accidents that has happened in Honolulu for some time. The artilleryman was running toward the station of the Oahu Railroad company, and made a short cut across the rapid transit bridge over the Nuuanu stream. Half way across the bridge he seemed to realize for the first time that a car was approaching and dodged to one side to avoid it. In so doing he slipped and fell between the ties. As he fell he reached out one hand to save himself, grasping the rail. The wheels of the car crushed his hand to a bloody pulp. He was taken to the emergency hospital, where he was given first aid, and later removed to the post hospital at Fort Shafter.

## WITNESSES RELATE POLICE BRUTALITY TO COMMISSIONERS

Sheriff Rose Presents Defense  
For His Men and Says Case  
Not Made Out

CHARGES ARE BROUGHT BY  
COMMANDER OF DEPARTMENT

Story Told By Soldiers Shows  
Wanton Cruelty By Local  
Police Officers

Investigation of charges preferred against two members of the police department, of brutal ill-treatment of two soldiers, was made by the civil service commission, Saturday afternoon, the hearing lasting four hours. The findings of the commission will be announced at a meeting to be held next Saturday afternoon.

The charges were brought before the commission by Gen. F. S. Strong, commander of the Hawaiian Department, the soldiers concerned being David W. Crawford and Roy B. Bevington, musicians in the Fourth Cavalry. Edward Rose and Henry Daniels are the police officers alleged to have beaten up the soldiers.

It was alleged in the charges that in and after arresting the soldiers for disorderly conduct, both Rose and Daniels beat them into a state of insubordination.

Now W. Aluli, chairman of the commission, Edward Fogarty and William J. Shelton, conducted the hearing.

Captain Gallagher, judge advocate, handled the case for the soldiers, and Sheriff Rose represented his men in person.

The army was also represented at the hearing by Col. L. M. Brett and Capt. Kerr T. Riggs, of the Fourth Cavalry.

The story as told by the soldiers yesterday was that on the night of March 24, they left a restaurant on King Street and were going to a party at a private house. They were admitted being intoxicated but denied being disorderly. Daniels stopped them and told them to go to the station with him. They said that they were going to an uptown rooming house and refused to accompany the officer. "A noise caused and the soldiers testified that Daniels struck Crawford with his club, knocking him unconscious, and turned over to Crawford through Aala Park, followed by Daniels. Daniels overtook him and beat him up badly, using his club. Crawford stated that a policeman helped him over the head until he became unconscious. "Now inflicted a deep cut over his left eye."

Crawford stated that while lying on the ground at the police station, waiting for the patrolman, another policeman, struck him with a club, and that while he was in the wagon a police officer kicked him and stamped on his face.

Lost His Money

Bevington stated that he was first arrested and was later arrested and taken to the police station. He testified that \$2.65 taken from him at the station and turned over to Desk Clerk Needham, was not returned to him.

Sergeant Joseph Huff, Fourth Cavalry, who recently passed his examination and who will shortly receive a commission, created a very favorable impression by his testimony, which substantiated that of the two soldiers. Huff was sold sober on the night in question, and never takes a drink.

Huff testified that he saw Daniels draw his pistol. He didn't shoot. Daniels cracked Crawford so hard over the head with his club, in Aala Park, that witness heard the blow, although he was forty feet away. He saw Crawford strike while he was lying on the ground by the police box, and saw Rose hit him with a blackjack as he was being dragged into the wagon. Witness also stated that Crawford was mistreated at the police station.

Another witness, Sergeant W. H. Judd, Fourth Cavalry, in away from the island at present, but who is a permanent resident with that of Huff.

The witnesses for the defense were as follows:

Jesse Makainai Jr., a Hawaiian boy; Police Officer Abel Kila, Police Officer Manuel Espinosa, Hanalei, a Japanese woman belonging to one of the stores near the depot; Kihali Tada, a little Japanese girl; Kamitani Tada, father of the girl; Alana, a Chinese black driver; Police Sergeant M. R. Needham, Police Officer A. H. Gunderson and the two defendants.

Defendants testified that the soldiers were drunk and that Crawford had struck him with his fist, knocked him down and then threw the testimony of him at him, striking him in the face. Both men absolutely denied having used club or blackjack in the mix-up, or that they had treated either soldier with unnecessary roughness.

Needham and Gunderson both denied that any money was found on defendant when they were searched at the station.

In his address to the commission, Captain Gallagher compared the testimony of the witnesses for the defense with that of Sergeant Huff, whom he said, was a man in whom he had every reliance and whose record as a soldier and a man was unimpeachable. He said that he knew the police were often tried in handling prisoners, but that what looked bad about this particular case was that Crawford had been repeatedly struck after the first injury had been done.

Sheriff Rose stated that all his witnesses were disinterested and that what he had to say was the truth. He showed that his men had mistreated the soldiers. He did not believe that the commission would sustain the charges.

## Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

Quotations  
ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL  
MARKETING DIVISION  
April 13, 1917.

**SMALL CONSUMERS CANNOT BUY AT THESE PRICES**

Eggs, select, lb. cartons ..... 30 to 33  
Eggs, select, lb. ..... 30 to 33  
Eggs, No. 1, doz. ..... 28 to 30  
Eggs, No. 2, doz. ..... 26 to 28  
Young roosters, lb. ..... 40 to 45  
Ducks, select, lb. ..... 30 to 33  
Ducks, No. 1, doz. ..... 28 to 30  
Ducks, No. 2, doz. ..... 26 to 28  
Ducks, Pekin, lb. ..... 28 to 30  
Ducks, Hawaii, doz. ..... 3.50

**VEGETABLES AND FRUITS**

Bones, string, green, lb. .... .05 to .06  
Bones, string, wax, lb. .... .07  
Bones, Lima, in pod, lb. .... .24  
Beans, Maui red ..... 7.00 to 7.50  
Beans, Calico, cwt. .... 9.00  
Beans, small white ..... 9.00  
Beans, dry, lb. cwt. .... 4.50 to 5.00  
Beans, dry, lb. ..... 4.50 to 5.00  
Carrots, doz. bunches ..... 4.00  
Cabbages, cwt. .... 2.00 to 2.50  
Corn, sweet 100 ears ..... 2.00 to 2.50  
Corn, Haw. am. yel. .... 62.00 to 65.00  
Corn, Haw. lg. yel. .... 60.00 to 62.00  
Rice, Jap. seed, cwt. .... 7.25 to 7.50  
Rice, Haw. seed, cwt. .... 7.50 to 8.00  
Peanuts, lb. am. .... None  
Peanuts, lb. lg. .... None  
Green peppers, bell ..... .07  
Green peppers, lb. chill ..... .07  
Potatoes, lb. Irish ..... 4.50  
Potatoes, sweet, cwt. .... 1.50 to 1.60  
Taro, cwt. .... 1.75 to 1.85  
Taro, bunch ..... .30  
Tomatoes ..... .12  
Green peas, lb. am. .... .08 to .10  
Cucumbers, doz. .... 40 to 45  
Mushrooms, lb. .... .01 1/2 to .02

**FRUIT**

Bananas, Chinese, bu. .... 10 to 15  
Bananas, Cooking, bu. .... 75 to 1.00  
Pineapples, cwt. .... 1.25  
Pineapples, lb. .... .02  
Grapes, Isabella, lb. .... 15 to 20

**LIVESTOCK**

Cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are slaughtered and sold for on a dressed weight basis.

Beef, lb. .... 12 to 13  
Veal, lb. .... 12 to 13  
Pork, lb. .... 16 to 17 1/2

**DRESSED MEATS**

Beef, lb. .... 12 to 13  
Veal, lb. .... 12 to 13  
Pork, lb. .... 16 to 17 1/2

**HIDES, WET SALTED**

Steer, No. 1, lb. .... 20 Kips, lb. .... 20  
Steer, No. 2, lb. .... 18 Kips, lb. .... 18  
Horse, hair slip ..... 17 1/2

**FEED**

The following are quotations on feed, f. o. b. Honolulu:

Corn, am. yel. ton ..... 68.00 to 70.00  
Corn, lg. yel. ton ..... 68.00 to 70.00  
Corn, cracked, ton ..... 68.00 to 70.00  
Oats, ton ..... 50.00  
Hay, ton ..... 50.00  
Sorghum, ton ..... 50.00  
Scratch feed, ton ..... 70.00

Instead of falling off in prices as was expected, island eggs advanced slightly during the week. The demand is good at from 40 to 45 cents a dozen. Poultry is scarce and getting scarcer as the week advances. A great many people who formerly kept a few chickens to supply their own households with poultry and eggs have sold their stock, claiming that the high price of feed made it a losing proposition.

The price of several of the green vegetables has been lower during the week, but others have advanced. All sorts of produce, such as beans, peas, corn and rice, have advanced considerably and there is no telling when prices will be normal again. Rice dealers have been holding this product at abnormal high prices, some as high as \$9.00 a bag, but the market seems to be in better condition now with rice selling around \$7.75. The price of rice on the Coast has also advanced rapidly during the past few weeks.

Fruit prices have dropped a little during the week and unless the steamship companies are able to provide transportation for the banana crop that is now being harvested, the price of this fruit is likely to drop still more. Some very good alligator pears are beginning to come in from Kona. These are bringing very good prices.

Good butcher goods weighing about 150 pounds are in good demand at high prices. The division is now in a position to handle a great many more than are being received at present. Dressed mutton and pork have both advanced during the week. There has been no change in the price of hides in Honolulu.

Purchasers of stock food will kindly take notice of the big advances on nearly every item in the quotation sheet. Small corn has jumped \$12.00 an bushel \$7.90 of the past week, and dealers say that the price will go still higher. How about planting some corn and forage crops right now!

During the week the division has received forty consignments consisting of twenty different articles of produce as follows: Forty-two pounds straw, twenty-three pounds and three-quarters carrots, seven and one-half pounds eggplants, forty-seven bags sweet corn, fifteen chickens, thirteen ducks, three dressed hogs, one live hog, 500 lbs. seven bags beans, twenty-five dozen cucumbers, forty pounds butter, one bag sweet corn, 150 bunches bananas, twelve bags onions, forty bags rice, sixteen carrots, seventy-six pounds eggplants, forty-four pounds string beans. The consignments for the week were \$2698.61.

A. T. LONGLEY,  
Superintendent.

## PREDICTS HIGH SUGAR PRICES

Coast Broker Confident of the Future

Henry St. Gaur, head of the firm of Edward Pollitz & Co., stockbrokers of the Pacific coast, arrived in Honolulu by the Maui yesterday, on his annual visit of inspection to the various plantations in the islands.

In speaking of the future of the raw sugar market, as well as such sugar stocks in which the Pacific coast and Eastern capitalists are interested, Mr. St. Gaur said that, in his judgment, the raw material will in course of time sell at a considerably higher figure than the present already comfortable price which the producers receive.

He bases his opinion firstly on the big shortage in the Cuban crop, which he believes will not exceed 2,500,000 tons, secondly on the increased consumption of sugar the whole world over, especially in the United States, where the consumption is comparatively larger than the increase in population; and thirdly, because England, France and

Russia are entirely dependent, and will be for a long time to come, on shipments from this country.

As far as sugar properties are concerned, Mr. St. Gaur thinks there are no properties in the world that are better managed and more honestly represented than those in the Hawaiian Islands.

"In comparison to her population, Honolulu possesses some of the best financial and business men I have ever seen," he added, "and during the twenty-five years in which my firm has been interested in plantation business I have always been in favor of Hawaiian stocks."

Mr. St. Gaur is very glad to be in Honolulu again for a short while, before he leaves for Hilo and Waimanalo by the Maui to inspect his plantations but will be back in Honolulu to spend a few days with his many friends and associates before departing for San Francisco.

**COUSINS TO RESPOND**

The annual meeting of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society will be held next Saturday afternoon, promptly at half-past three o'clock. There are many items of business which must be finished before four o'clock.

At four o'clock the "Family Roll-call" takes place. This is the third year also for signing the five-year competition roll-call card, so popular among the younger cousins.

There will be one or two short intermissions. A report from the Chamberlain House Committee will be given, and Mr. Erdman is expected home from Kailua in time to present his plan for making the Old Chamberlain House a living memorial to the Fathers and Mothers.

An opportunity will be given after the meeting to see the Cousins' fire-proof vault with its new document file for storing missionary letters.

**THE FRUIT SEASON**

Rowal complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand. It may save a life. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.—Advertisement.

## LONGLEY DEFENDS MARKET DIVISION

In Statement To Legislature Su-  
perintendent Declares Small  
Producers Profit Most

Although all appropriations for the territorial marketing division were stricken from the general appropriation bill in the senate, they have been re-authorized by the finance committee of the house of representatives of the legislature. The house has also passed a bill, which is now in the hands of the senate, reorganizing the division and placing it on a new basis. The house proposes to give the division a revolving fund of \$15,000, instead of the inadequate \$7,000 that it has had to use heretofore, and Superintendent A. T. Longley states that with the larger amount, it will be possible to pay consignors to the market without always having to wait until the shipments are sold.

In the same vigorous attack made some weeks ago on the territorial marketing division, the charge being made that its principal business was the handling of beef from the Raymond Ranch. This charge was refuted, both by Dr. J. H. Raymond and by Superintendent Longley. Longley wrote out a statement for the senate and house committee of the senate, which is here with presented in greater part:

**Longley's Statement**

"Early consignments of beef to the division were turned over to the Hawaii Meat Co. on commission. Shippers continually complained of low prices, and finally the division decided to try to sell meat consignments direct to retailers. Retailers would not buy because the division could not guarantee a steady supply and they were afraid they would not be able to get their supply elsewhere when we did not have it."

"We had meat in the icehouse for several weeks, which at last was sacrificed at six cents a pound. Conditions continued to be bad until the retail meat department was opened June 1, 1916 and the division was assured of a steady supply of meat from the Raymond Ranch. Since the opening of the retail butcher department, no division has been able to handle in disposing of all meat consignments (except at satisfactory prices) in producers, and the amount of meat handled or small producers has multiplied many times. If retail butchers will not buy the meat, the producer is protected by the retail butcher shop."

"The losses to the division caused by the retail butcher business during the last few months have been much more than covered by the larger marketing charges on the greatly increased shipments of meat received. The meat consignments have been the salvation of the division in making up the deficit caused by the pigmy work. In addition to being a profit to the division, and to the producer, the establishment of the retail butcher department has helped the consumer to purchase meat at moderate prices and created a trade for all other produce received from small producers for which there was formerly very little sale. Due to the fact that the dealers in the market would not buy except at prices which would not be profitable to the producer."

"To take care of the consumers' rule, a retail department for vegetables has been opened in addition to the retail butcher department. Of the total sales of the division, thirty-two per cent is sold direct to consumers, twenty-three per cent to the retail butchers, and forty per cent to retailers. The retail departments of the division are the producers' insurance that their produce will be sold at fair prices, and I consider their continuance a vital factor in the future success of the division from the small producer's standpoint. I trust that they will be continued."

**Small Producers Profit**

"During the month of February, out of the total sale of meat to the retail butcher department, amounting to \$3246.78, seventy-one per cent was Raymond Ranch meat and twenty-nine per cent was meat from other sources. Of the \$3246.78, seventy-one per cent was sold for the Raymond Ranch, only 23.7 per cent was sold to the retail butcher department and 46.3 per cent direct from the consignments department to retailers and consumers on the outside. Of the \$3246.78 worth of meat sold for small shippers, 95.5 per cent was sold through the retail butcher department. In addition, 5 per cent was sold outside which shows that the small producers got more out of the retail department in proportion to the amount of meat shipped, than did the Raymond Ranch, by about sixteen per cent."

"On all meat sold through the retail butcher department, the division charges a five per cent commission, the same as if it were sold direct to the retail sales to consumers. Both commission and profit go toward the support of the division."

"During the last six months (September, 1916, to February, 1917), the division received 1232 consignments, 311 of which contained more than one article of produce."

"There were 309 separate consignors to the division, of which 239 were from Oahu, forty-four from Hawaii, twenty-five from Maui, seventeen from Molokai and seven from Kauai."

"Of the 6309 carcasses of beef received by the division, 5219 were received from the Raymond Ranch; but of the 221 veal carcasses, only about ten were received from the Raymond Ranch. The total net return to the Raymond Ranch for beef and pork shipped to the division for the ten months, May, 1916, to February, 1917, was \$39,105.30, an average of \$3915.53 per month. The division's earnings on this value were more than \$2000.00."

"During the month of February, 23,556 pounds of beef were sold for the Raymond Ranch for which the division received \$4,024.30. From this amount was deducted \$201.30 for marketing charges, \$83.80 for cold storage and \$29. for drayage, leaving a net of \$3,713.29 for the Raymond Ranch, an average of 11.97 cents a pound."

"The small producers received the same prices for like grades of meat."

**BOY IS INJURED WHILE  
STEALING RIDE ON CAR**

Frank Santano, a Portuguese boy, residing on Gulick Avenue, while stealing a ride on the tender of street-car No. 48, at half-past nine o'clock last